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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Rd. Centl.
Phone 87.

No. 18,602. 號二十九百六千八萬一第 日九初月三年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號九十月四年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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FIRST CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 " " " 10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m. " " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " " 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 " " " 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 " " " 10 "
2.15 "	to 3.00 " " " 15 "
3.00 "	to 8.00 " " " 10 "

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour.
SUNDAYS.

SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 11.00 a.m. " " 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 8.00 " " " 10 "
8.30 "	to 9.00 " " " 15 "
9.30 "	to 8.30 " " " 10 "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (1842)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local
CANTON (Chai Sha Tau)	7.25	8.40	11.10	11.45	12.20	1.50	2.20	3.50
SHK LUNG	7.30	8.45	11.15	11.50	12.25	1.55	2.25	3.55
Shum Chiu	7.35	8.50	11.20	11.55	12.30	1.55	2.30	3.55
Shing Shui	7.40	8.55	11.25	12.00	12.35	2.00	2.35	4.00
Fanling	7.45	9.00	11.30	12.05	12.40	2.05	2.40	4.05
Tai Po Market	7.50	9.05	11.35	12.10	12.45	2.10	2.45	4.10
Tai Po	7.55	9.10	11.40	12.15	12.50	2.15	2.50	4.15
Shatin	8.00	9.15	11.45	12.20	12.55	2.20	2.55	4.20
Yanmat	8.05	9.20	11.50	12.25	13.00	2.25	2.60	4.25
Hung Hom	8.10	9.25	11.55	12.30	13.05	2.30	2.65	4.30
KOWLOON	11.05	9.30	12.00	12.35	13.10	2.35	2.70	4.35

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local
East Ferry	8.35	9.50	12.15	12.50	1.25	2.55	3.25	4.55
KOWLOON	8.40	9.55	12.20	12.55	1.30	3.00	3.30	4.60
Shum Chiu	8.45	10.00	12.25	13.00	1.35	3.05	3.35	4.65
Shing Shui	8.50	10.05	12.30	13.05	1.40	3.10	3.40	4.70
Fanling	8.55	10.10	12.35	13.10	1.45	3.15	3.45	4.75
Tai Po Market	9.00	10.15	12.40	13.15	1.50	3.20	3.50	4.80
Tai Po	9.05	10.20	12.45	13.20	1.55	3.25	3.55	4.85
Shatin	9.10	10.25	12.50	13.25	2.00	3.30	3.60	4.90
Yanmat	9.15	10.30	12.55	13.30	2.05	3.35	3.65	4.95
Hung Hom	9.20	10.35	13.00	13.35	2.10	3.40	3.70	5.00
Shum Chiu	9.25	10.40	13.05	13.40	2.15	3.45	3.75	5.05
SHK LUNG	9.30	10.45	13.10	13.45	2.20	3.50	3.80	5.10
CANTON (Chai Sha Tau)	11.45	10.50	13.15	13.50	2.25	3.55	3.85	5.15

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.30	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.30	6.00

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	23 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 100 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	530 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	25 "

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 6 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

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Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. (717)

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THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between Hongkong and Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918:

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon Single	5.00	7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	4.00	6.00
Deck	1.00	.50

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.50 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

FRIDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

SUNDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1918.	
1 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.20 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. (1451)

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



TOMBOLA

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES)

THE PRIZES WILL AVERAGE 6 FOR EVERY 100 SPILLS SOLD.

There are in all 2,000 Prizes Valued at Approximately \$20,000.

Purchasers of Spills Containing Numbers must keep such Spills until St. George's Day when the Prizes will be drawn in public view.

SPILLS \$1.00 EACH ARE ON SALE AT ALL CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

PRIZES are on SHOW at 13, Queen's Road Central (next door to Astor House Hotel).

Among the presents received for the TOMBOLA are the following:—

Diamond Dragon Fly Brooch, Large Diamond Bar Brooch, Turquoise and Pearl Bracelet, Thick Solid Gold Bangles, Amethyst Pendant, Gold Chain Bag, Gold Fountain Pen, Gold Links, Gold Watch, Wristlet Watches, Quantities of Cut Glass.	Unnumerable Silver Articles, Two Pianos, Gramophone, Sewing Machine, Typewriter, Clocks, Incubators, Dozens of Pictures, Curtains and Fancy Goods, also Several War Bonds, etc.
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU. THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.		
SS. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 24th.	
SS. "EQUADOR"	May 2nd.	
SS. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.	

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KIKEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager. (147)

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING. TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR. HOTEL LAUNDRY MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS. Telephone No. 273. Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

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1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

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MRS. BLAIR.

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THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shamoen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chans provided. Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates. Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Eyles. (1844)

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAH, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI AND OYUBARI COALMINE.

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For Particulars apply to: R. KAWATE, Manager No. 2, Fadder Street, Hongkong (143)

FREN

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RACECOURSE DISASTER

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In reference to your footnote commenting on my letter re matcheds, published in your yesterday's issue, you will note that I did not claim your statement to be wrong; I labelled it "rather a sweeping statement," and it seems to me to be such, but perhaps a little more explanation is desirable, and my reply to your question will furnish this.

Your question was:—"Can any European engineer say, with any approximation to accuracy, what strain a matcheds will bear, when he is ignorant of the properties of the materials employed?" The reply to this question must be in the negative, owing to your manner of putting it; but I still hold that whilst our European engineer has no accurate physical data regarding the strengths of bamboo and lashings he is not entirely ignorant of their properties. He has seen them in use, in scaffolding and in matcheds; he has seen them doing the work they were intended to do, and he has seen them fail to do this work. He has also seen the first signs of distortion before any actual failure took place, and a cognisance of these phenomena is, I maintain, a step towards knowledge and I ask you to concede that, on this account, he is not ignorant of the properties of the materials employed.

My second contention is that he also knows something about the design of matcheds. I may be wrong, but I think I could apply a diagram of forces to a rashed just as he would to a steel pier, a roof, or a Warren girder, and although he did not know accurately the strengths of his materials, I think that he could still show the direction and magnitude of the forces at work and assist the Chinese builder in providing adequate strength to meet them, and I ask you to concede that a European Engineer could not point out the chief weaknesses in a Chinese matcheds unless he knew something about their design.

I am strongly in favour of scientific research, but even if accurate physical tests were available, it appears to me a heart-breaking task for any engineer to design a matcheds scientifically from these data. The engineer's work will no doubt resolve itself into a more general assistance to the Chinese matcheds builder and a demand for adequate strength in those parts which are now a source of weakness.—Yours faithfully,

ALBERT WOODALL SMITH.

Hongkong, April 18th, 1918.

[We think that between our correspondent's statement and our own there is a distinction without much difference.—Ed., H.D.P.]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

RESULT OF THE AUCTION OF THEATRE SEATS.

The auction of seats (exclusive of those reserved for official guests) in the dress-circle for the performance of "The Witness for the Defence" at the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day realised in all \$9,290, made up as follows:—

Mr. N. J. Stabb	\$ 810.00
Mr. G. H. Wilson	100.00
Mr. H. Humphreys	150.00
Mr. W. E. Clarke	140.00
Mr. T. H. Pearce	480.00
Mr. A. H. Skelton	330.00
Mr. C. Crispin	165.00
Mr. W. S. Brown	470.00
Mr. A. E. Griffin	280.00
Mr. A. R. Lowe	420.00
Mr. C. Beswick	560.00
Mr. J. W. Graham	390.00
Mr. H. Hancock	400.00
Mr. G. Blair	100.00
Mr. W. A. Dowling	985.00
Mr. H. E. L. Dowbiggin	470.00
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	1,240.00
Mr. P. O. Potts	550.00
Mr. H. P. White	430.00
Mr. R. Baker	20.00
Mr. W. Humphreys	100.00
Mr. W. G. Brownell	400.00

Owing to the great demand for seats it has been decided to give repeat performances on Thursday, 25th inst., and Saturday, 27th inst., at 9.15 p.m. Booking opens at Moutrie's this morning, and the prices of admission will be:—Dress circles and stalls, \$3; pit, \$2; gallery, \$1. Soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price to pit and gallery.

TOMBOLAITS.

His Ma in a terrible fright is. Thinks he's got Cerebro-meningitis. But the Doctors say No! The symptoms all show. He's a victim of Tombolaits.

Tommy bought a dollar Spill That's all you have to pay And now he's hiring scores of men To cart his gift away.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.)

DISOBEYING ORDER OF BANISHMENT.

Cheng Fuk, a Chinese, pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said the prisoner was arrested on April 2nd by a District Watchman, and, when asked the reason for his presence in the Colony, replied:—"Don't you know who I am? I am your brother." Prisoner was taken into custody, and when charged at the Police Station, stated that his mother was dead and he had come to the Colony to take his younger brother to the country. Prisoner had been banished five times and had persistently returned.

Prisoner said he had to pass through Hongkong to go to Shanghai in search of a relative.

His Lordship, in passing a sentence of three years' hard labour, remarked that the next time the prisoner wished to go to Shanghai he had better take another route.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Tse Fat, Tang Shang Mui, Tang Kwai, and Tang Shang, were indicted for armed robbery in the New Territory.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. John Mitchell, J. D. Marques, J. H. Underwood, V. F. d'Azevedo, P. C. Potts, E. Thorp, and A. MacKenzie.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, (Crown Solicitor) prosecuting, stated that the robbery was committed on March 31st at a village called Chuk Hang, between Fanning Golf Course and Au Tai Police Station. At about 12.30 a.m., the house of a man named Tang Kam Sham was broken into by three men, who bound complainant and threatened him. Complainant was quite positive that the first prisoner, Tse Fat, was one of the men. He was armed with a knife and a revolver, and was carrying a torch at the time. The house was ransacked. When the men were leaving with clothing and jewellery complainant's wife noticed three men standing outside, apparently on guard. It was a clear moonlight night, and as soon as the men saw her they drove her into the house and locked the door. The three men were her neighbours so there could be no mistake as to their identity. The prisoners then went to the adjoining house and asked for money. The man of the house hid himself underneath a blanket, and they then attacked his wife, compelling her to give up a considerable sum of money, including \$60 which she had received the previous morning on account of the marriage of her daughter. The first prisoner was a stranger and was believed to be a soldier from the adjacent Chinese territory.

Evidence was given by complainant, his wife and other witnesses.

The jury, without retiring, brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first prisoner; and a verdict of "not guilty" by five to two, against the three remaining prisoners.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to five years' hard labour and ordered him to receive ten strokes with the "cat."

JUDGE'S STRONG COMMENTS.

Tang Shai Mui and Tang Shang were indicted for robbery.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. E. P. Hyndman, E. S. Ford, G. A. Carvalho, A. Leon, C. M. Sequeira, E. A. Moosdeen, and H. A. Hyndman.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said that the prisoners committed a robbery at the village of Wang Tai Sang, New Territory, in the early morning of February 2nd. Two houses in the village were entered. Those houses were at the time occupied only by women and children, the men-folk not being present. In the first house three men entered through the roof—a very common custom of robbers—and after ransacking the house, took away a quantity of clothing. When the robbers had departed, the woman of the house went to the front-door, but was ordered back by three men, two of whom she identified later as the prisoners. They then went into the adjoining house and, after breaking open the door, ransacked the place and carried away a quantity of clothing. One of the men carried a revolver and a knife. It was a clear moonlight night, and when the woman in this case got out of the house she found two men whom she later identified as the prisoners. They were presumably keeping watch on that house as well. The woman would tell the jury, in her evidence, that the villagers knew that her husband had received some money that day, having sold his crop of paddy. The prisoners were well known in the village and must have heard of the receipt of the money given by the two women and other witnesses.

After His Lordship's summing up, the jury, without retiring, brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

His Lordship: All I can say is that you are extremely lucky men. You are beasts and blackguards of the worst description that ever came before a Court of Justice. The jury, in the exercise of their discretion, have found you not guilty. It is their verdict, not mine. I may tell you that if you ever come before the Hongkong Courts of Justice again you will receive very different treatment. You are the biggest villains that ever walked this earth. Having knowledge of these villagers and the defenceless nature of the women, you get strangers to rob them and you share the spoils—as you have done in this case. I have not the slightest doubt. (To the warders.) Discharge them.

The prisoners were accordingly discharged.

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 24.

General.

Race Tickets	15.00
Victoria British School (monthly subscription)	10.00
Cold Flop	7.60
Sweep	30.00
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Rev. T. Wilfrid Scholes	40.00
P. H. T.	25.00
V. R. C. Proceeds 2 billiard matches	95.00
Hon. Mr. H. H. Gompertz (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. E. Davidson (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (subscription two months)	40.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. E. Irving (monthly sub.)	10.00
Staff, G.P.O. (monthly sub.)	29.35
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly sub.)	80.00
Boxes at Blake Pier, G.P.O., Peak Tram Station and Star Ferry Pier	7.40
Mr. W. Murray Scott	42.70
Mr. A. G. Warren (monthly sub. three months)	30.00
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Mr. A. B. Bryson	24.30
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Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodban (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. G. V. R. Riach (monthly sub. three months)	15.00
Mr. J. Elliott (monthly sub. two months)	5.00
Mr. S. Baker (monthly sub. three months)	7.50
Mr. T. Stuart (monthly sub. one month)	2.00
E. G. L.	28.00
Victoria British School (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly subscription)	25.00
Mr. C. Thorne (monthly sub.)	50.00
Sir W. Rees Davies (monthly subscription)	20.00
H. E. Sir F. H. May (monthly subscription)	150.00
Mrs. H. G. Murray Scott (monthly sub. two months)	40.00
Mr. C. A. Hooper	50.00
Mr. E. H. Ray	100.00
Stonemasons	2.00
Kowloon British School (monthly sub. February and March)	18.00
Ojagar Singh (monthly sub.)	10.00
M. S. and E. G. (monthly sub.)	10.00
A Sympathiser	50.00
Inquisitive	5.00
Mr. S. G. Newall (monthly subscription)	50.00
Half Proceeds of the Tea Danes at Hongkong Hotel	463.75
Staff, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (monthly sub.)	150.00
Mr. V. Bjerre (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. T. Kring (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. F. E. A. Woros (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. A. C. Pedersen (monthly subscription)	5.00
P. & Co. (monthly sub.)	100.00
C. B. B. (monthly sub.)	25.00
Chief Inspector Kerr (monthly subscription)	5.00
Inspector Gordon (monthly subscription)	3.00
Sergt. Willis (monthly sub.)	3.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (monthly subscription)	50.00
Britisheers (monthly sub.)	100.00
Wong Sui Woon (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. D. W. Tratman (monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. T. Sutherland (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. L. A. Langley (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. J. C. Wildin (monthly subscription)	5.00
Mr. H. Scott (monthly sub.)	100.00
Mr. M. Mollers (monthly subscription)	10.00
Staff, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (monthly sub.)	49.00
Hon. Mr. H. H. Gompertz (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. E. Davidson (monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (monthly subscription)	20.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (monthly subscription)	20.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. J. L. McPherson (monthly subscription)	10.00
L. N. L. (monthly sub.)	50.00
Mr. W. Dunbar	500.00
Dr. and Mrs. Marriott	50.00
Hongkong Club, 50 per cent. of the Club's commission on 1918 Race Sweeps	304.32
Collected from Boxes, G.P.O., Hongkong Hotel, Blake Pier, Peak Tramway Station and Star Ferry	16.80

Royal Hongkong Golf Club, proceeds of competitions

Mr. A. B. Avasin	25.00
Mr. S. H. Dodwell (monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. G. Morton Smith (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodban (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. E. Irving (monthly sub.)	10.00
Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co.	250.00
C. M.	20.00
Mr. J. Olsen	5.00
Mr. A. R. Austin	5.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly subscription)	25.00
Staff, G.P.O. (monthly sub.)	29.35
Mr. W. Murray Scott	97.60
Monthly Subscriptions	3,004.00
Blinded Soldier and Sailors	
Billiards	10.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	2,000.00
Hongkong Derby	100.00
Navy and Dockyard (monthly subscription)	141.00
A. W. (monthly sub.)	5.00
Passengers s.s. Hanamet per J. L. Lennox	50.00
Ladies' Bridge Book (monthly subscription)	17.00
Messrs. Patell & Co. (monthly subscription)	25.00
Kowloon Bowling Green, 10 per cent. of Derby Sweep	31.00
A. W. (monthly sub.)	5.00
Navy and Dockyard (monthly subscription)	130.85
Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club, 10 per cent. of Derby Sweep	870.00
Monthly Subscriptions	130.00
Red Cross	
Race Tickets	25.00
Staff, G.P.O. (monthly sub.)	18.25
Proceeds of Kongmoon Tennis Tournament	42.50
Ainoy Club, Red Cross Book	217.67
Mr. R. F. C. Hodgland	108.00
Another Ten 1/2 Fanning	10.00
H. T. J.	77.25
Billiard Handicap	
Peik Club, proceeds of L.A. Col. J. S. Wardlaw Mine I.D.F. lecture on 8/4/18 on Mesopotamia	235.10
Staff, G.P.O. (monthly sub.)	18.25
Mr. C. W. Falk	150.00
Officers' Families Fund	
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly subscription)	30.00
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly subscription)	25.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (monthly subscription)	30.00
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly subscription)	25.00
Monthly Subscriptions	55.00
British and Foreign Sailors Society	
H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., £15	97.29
Pipe Fund	
Mr. F. G. Becke (monthly subscription)	10.00
Mr. F. G. Becke (monthly subscription)	10.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association	
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (monthly subscription)	25.00
P. J. L. O. (monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (monthly subscription)	25.00
Blue Cross	
The Gymkhana Club	500.00
Prisoners of War	
Police, per Sergt. Boulger (monthly subscription)	23.80
A Fisherman (monthly sub.)	50.00
Proceeds of a concert in Helena May Institute, by Mr. Denman Fuller	162.00
Mr. A. W. Smith (monthly subscription)	25.00
Some Members of the Hongkong Club (monthly sub.)	5.40
A Fisherman (monthly sub.)	50.00
Police, per Sergt. Boulger (monthly subscription)	29.40
Part proceeds of Recital given by Mr. Denman Fuller at Government House	250.50
Naval Prisoners of War	
Half of net proceeds of the Dramatic Entertainment given at the City Hall 23/2/18 by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes	1,339.45
King George's Sailors' Fund	
Half of net proceeds of the Dramatic Entertainment given at the City Hall 23/2/18 by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes	1,339.46
Scottish Women's Hospital	
Kilts Raffle, Kowloon Cricket Club Fair	162.89
F. M. M.	10.00
Lord Roberts' Memorial Homes	
Passengers s.s. Hanamet per J. L. Lennox	50.00
Ladies' Emergency Committee of Navy League	
Part proceeds of Recital given by Mr. Denman Fuller at Government House	250.50
Already acknowledged	\$ 16,921.84
Amounts remitted, etc.	694,150.02
Balance in hand	\$ 771,051.26
	685,350.29
Balance in hand	\$ 25,700.97

N. J. STARR,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1918.

Other Local News will be found on Page 6.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

JUST TO HAND.

GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

SILVER KINGS.—Two WEIGHTS

PLUS COLONELS.—Three WEIGHTS.

ARCH COLONELS.—Two WEIGHTS.

PRICE \$1.10 EACH.

CADDY BAGS, SHAFTS, ETC.

SLAZENGER'S AND AYRE'S

1918

TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN MOWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, grooves, foundry facings and automobile lubricants

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.



Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 2346

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment

including

"FLEXINET"



"SOFTTESTNET"

"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."

INSPECTION INVITED.

SPILLS

Remember the soldiers who are fighting for you at the Front

and buy Spills to-day to help them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

WITHOUT Board, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with Private Bathroom. Higher level preferred. Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1907]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.
THE Council of the University require the services of TWO LECTURERS in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Salary £100 per annum, with quarters or £100 per annum allowance, maximum rate of £200. The selected candidates will be required to take up their appointments in September, 1918.
Applications should be sent before the end of May, to the Registrar, from whom further details of each appointment may be obtained.
[1908]

ST. GEORGE'S NIGHT!

DINE IN THE GRILL ROOM OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
7.30 P.M.
Special Menu \$3.50 Per Head.

THROUGH the generosity of the Hotel Directorate the entire proceeds of the Dinner will be given to St. George's Day Fund for War Charities.
[1909]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

REPEAT PERFORMANCES:

THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL,
SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL,
AT 9.15 P.M.
ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY 19th inst., at 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to Pit and Gallery.
[1910]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 38 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918.
[1879]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 2875/28834 and dated 14th January 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918.
[1880]

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May 1918.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms—
5% on application.
20% on 1st May.
35% on 11th July.
40% on 8th August.
and will also grant loans against this security.
[1890]

DOG WANTED.

WANTED for Japan, YOUNG FEMALE SCHIPPERKE TERRIER (black). State price, age and full particulars, with photo if possible.
Box 439,
c/o THE FAR EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,
Kobe, Japan.
[1898]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—
Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1817]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918. [1904]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.
By Order.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1918. [1896]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 5,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.
Dated the 18th day of April, 1918.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
[1901]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during two months counting from the date of publication of this Notification in the "BOULETIN OFFICIEL" tenders for "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above specified time. The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.
Public Works Department, Macao, 6th April, 1918.

FARIA E MAIA,
The Engineer Director.
[1893]

G. E. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[188]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.
PRICE ———— \$3
DAILY PRESS, OFFICE.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM the Middle of June for four months, No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.
Apply—
F. SUTTON,
P.W.D.
[1893]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Wanchoi district, area 4,300 square feet, moderate rental.
Apply—
Box No. 403,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1891]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1875]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1876]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.
[1900]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[188]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1828]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1717]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1834]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
[1887]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE " "
FORE " "
BEEF " "
LIVER " "
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE " "
[1188]

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
Just received a Selection of
MAMA DOLLS
I TALK!!
[1845]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH APRIL, 1918

CONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE.

DURING the last few days, various announcements have been made connected with the intellectual, rather than the military, aspects of the war. In our eagerness for news about the great battle on the Western Front we may be tempted to pass by these important statements without giving them the attention they deserve. The gratitude of the freedom-loving peoples of the earth goes out to the brave soldiers who are holding the line in France and Belgium; everyone realises that, for the moment, the one thing most essential to save civilisation and democracy from eclipse is force. But, despite their military and political power, dynamics could not continue their schemes of aggression unless they had behind them the support of intellectual forces. For that reason the HONOURABLE MEN have appointed and rewarded only those savants upon whom they knew they could rely. SCHOPENHAUER once ironically remarked that no dynasty would appoint professors who taught the opposite of that which forms the foundation of its governing authority. He added, with biting sarcasm, that the German official philosopher of his day, such as HEGER and SCHELLING, did not "live for, but by, philosophy," and therefore they could not be regarded as unprejudiced investigators of the truth.

The series of events which have recently taken place in the intellectual world must have convinced anyone who required such proof that conciliation and compromise with Prussian autocracy is impossible. The hateful thing has to be destroyed, and much as we sorrow at the twin slaughter and horror of the struggle, we are grateful that each week which passes only serves to accumulate evidence of the determination of the Allies to fight until a real, and not a false, victory is assured. Perhaps the two most remarkable recent additions to

the moral armoury which sustains our cause have been those made by Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON and President WILSON. The British labour leader—who for forty-two months of the conflict nourished the hope that the terrible slaughter might, and if the Allies did their utmost to conciliate the enemy—has now publicly declared that he abandons hope of any such result. It cannot be doubted that the striking contrast between the actions and words of the Germans in Russia have made him realise that democracy can expect nothing but slavery from the Central Powers. The speech of President Wilson, at the meeting commemorating the first anniversary of America's entry into the war, reveals just the same traces of disappointment and disillusionment as that of Mr. HENDERSON. "I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen," said President Wilson—and there is almost despair in the words,—"I call you to witness, my fellow-countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately." And what is his conclusion now? There can only be one answer, for the facts are notorious. When he offered the olive branch to the Germans "they answered in unmistakable terms. They avowed that it was not justice but dominion and unhindered execution of their own will which they sought." The recent disclosures made by the late German Ambassador in London only serve to confirm the well-established fact that Germany willed this war.

Despite the plain statements of the political leaders among the Allies, it is still pertinent for us to ask, if only to remind ourselves of the issues at stake, for what are we fighting? Primarily, to destroy both the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg Empires. That means, if it means anything at all, that we must insist upon Germany becoming democratic. The historian of the future will marvel that the German Government, through long years of bloodshed and privation, contrived to conceal from its people the true character of the war. The success of its gigantic camouflage is traceable to long insistence upon the doctrine of the dynasty. In Germany—which is in a state of intellectual bondage from which Englishmen escaped two hundred and fifty years ago, and France escaped more than one hundred years ago—all pacific, scientific, and philosophic investigations are permitted only so long as they do not run counter to the interests of the dynasty. Nothing has altered in Prussia, in this respect, for two hundred years. Under the German Constitution of to-day there is no legal connection whatever between the Army and the people. The German Army does not exist for the sake of the country, but for the sake of the EMPEROR. Hence, secularised, or modernised, the dynastic idea. He created a new divinity, which seemed to resemble that suggested by VOLTATINE and the French philosophers, and called it "The State." His philosophy was, indeed, an intellectual force; and Germany is saturated with it. His followers have been named "the intellectual bodyguard of the Hohenzollerns," and they are the bulwark of the dynasty. Just as there can be no religion without gods, no art without ideals, so it is demonstrably true, there could have been no Armageddon without a people saturated with blind faith in the autocratic powers of a dynasty which is supposed always to act, in an obscure and almost divine manner, for the benefit of "the State."

The storm-wind of history will not only free all the peoples on earth from the perils which the German system of philosophy has brought to them; it will lead, also, to political and intellectual emancipation in Germany itself. Else, all this ghastly horror has been in vain. British, French, American and Swiss have possessed such freedom for more than a century; and it was won also by the Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, Serbs, Roumanians and Greeks decades ago. The German classicists and champions of liberty broke down helplessly where those of other nations triumphed. BISMARCK was Germany's blunderer, as well as Germany's fate. It is awful for us to contemplate the fact that his patent cement of "blood and iron," which binds the people to the throne, can only be dissolved by the tears of millions. Is it surprising if the thought of these tears makes us unable to forgive those who caused them? The HONOURABLE MEN and the HONOURABLE MEN have made the Germans mad, and this generation, at least, will find it difficult to consider them sane, even when their wretched system of philosophy has been scotched. Those who knew the real Germany said, at the outset of the war, it was impossible to conciliate "a mad dog." Since then many other people have been forced reluctantly by the Germans themselves to admit that conciliation is impossible. There is only one way to secure victory. It is to increase our efforts to shatter the German military forces.

During the 24 hours of Wednesday 10 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. The deaths numbered 8.

The property recovered by the Police at the Race Course disaster will be handed over to the claimants next Sunday. At the same time, property not yet claimed may be seen at the Central Police Station.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, April 18th.

PROVINCIAL LOANS.

We learn that a loan of over \$250,000 has been secured from certain Native Banks by the Treasurer to meet military expenditure. It is said that another loan from a foreign firm for purchasing arms is under consideration.

It is reported that General Lung Chai-kwong has recently appointed several native leaders in various districts in Kowloon and Lui Chow and ordered them to recruit a thousand new soldiers each, for the purpose of re-attacking all the lost positions.

GENERALS LUK AND LUNG.

We are informed that General Luk Wing-ting, has wired to various leaders on the front offering \$100,000 for the arrest of General Lung alive and \$50,000 for his corpse.

A VICTORIOUS LEADER.

Chief Commander Li Kan-yuen returned to Canton, yesterday, and reported his victories in Yeung Kong. Li, it is said, has been requested to lead his troops to reinforce the expeditionary forces in Hunan.

MUNICIPALITY RETURNED TO CANTON.

A regiment of Yunnan troops who mutinied in Swatow, arrived in Canton, according to orders, yesterday. They will either be dispersed or sent to Hunan.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

SOUTHERN SUCCESSORS.

Li Chin-pin, the head of the rebellious forces and second to Lung, has been taken prisoner. Lung's rebels may have to evacuate Kwochow before the Ching Ming season is over, as forecasted by the Intelligence Bureau a week ago. Tai Chun-hua, formerly Chief of Canton Water Police, and another agent of Lung were shot as spies at Swatow the other day, according to official advice just received.

General Li Lich-chun, formerly Tutuh of Kiangsi, now operating against Lung, has reported the recapture of Tien-pai city, taking prisoner 1,200 rebels and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. General Li Chin-yuen, until recently Civil Governor of Shensi, is also fighting Lung, whose defeat is possible within twenty days.

Yunnan troops now in Canton have been detailed to guard the borders and strategic points between Kwangtung and Kiangsi, and are preparing to meet the advance of Northern forces. The authorities of Lung is enabling the Canton operations against the North.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

CHINESE FIRM FINED \$100.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday before Mr. Dyer Ball, a partner of Messrs. Fook Lee & Co., one of the biggest metal dealers in the Colony, was charged with attempting to trade with F. Kehding, of Medan, Sumatra, an enemy firm on the Statutory List in Proclamation No. 81 of 1918.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. C. A. Hooper, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence. Mr. Longinotto said it appeared that some time in December last the defendant heard that the firm of F. Kehding was willing to do business in metals. Messrs. Fook Lee wrote to them in December 25th, asking them if they would open a connection. A reply was received in January to the effect that Messrs. Kehding were unable to do any business as they could not get a landing certificate from the Consul. Mr. Longinotto added that it was only fair to defendant to state that when he found the firm was on the Statutory List he stopped further transactions.

Mr. Hooper said the defendant firm was now run by defendant and his brother, both young men, who had only lately taken up control of their father's business. The name of Messrs. F. Kehding did not suggest enemy origin and there was nothing in it to put defendants on their guard. They had no intention at all of trading with the enemy, and, as a matter of fact, they did not trade. The offence was really a technical one. Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of \$100, and cautioned him to be very careful in his future dealings and to look up the Statutory List when he had any doubt whatever of the origin of the firm he desired to do business with.

THE WAR.

ENEMY ADVANCING AT HEAVY COST.

THE PRIME MINISTER "STILL FULL OF CONFIDENCE":

BRITISH ARMY BARS THE PATH TO VICTORY

FRENCH ARMY INTACT AND AMERICANS POURING ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION:

A POLICY OF JUSTICE AND FIRMNESS IN IRELAND.

CANADA'S DRASTIC MEASURES.

Franco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

METEREN RETAINED.

LONDON, April 17th.
1.55 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully counter-attacked last evening in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete.

Our counter-attack also restored the situation at Meteren, which we retain.

We repulsed, with loss, repeated attacks northward of Bailleul.

Our fire at close range caught bodies of enemy infantry advancing in close formation, inflicting heavy casualties.

The enemy endeavoured to develop an attack yesterday forenoon eastward of Robecq, but our artillery broke up the advance.

NEW BRITISH LINE.

In consequence of the enemy's progress on the Lys front, our troops in the forward positions eastward of Ypres withdrew to a new line. The withdrawal was carried out deliberately, and was undisturbed by the enemy.

German parties advancing over our old positions were caught and destroyed by the fire of our outposts.

We drove out parties who entered our trenches opposite Boyelles, where our line is completely restored.

There is considerably increased hostile artillery firing this morning on the British front southward of the Somme.

TERRIFIC GUNFIRE.

LONDON, April 17th.
4.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing to-day, states:—In the course of three years' experience of this war I have never heard such terrific unintermittent gunfire as has been going on since yesterday afternoon, and is still proceeding. It is like the roar of a factory full of high-speed machinery, parts of which are constantly crashing off through the roof and walls. The battle is raging with incredible intensity, but notwithstanding the weight and desperation of the attacks the enemy has not gained further ground.

GOOD NEWS LAST NIGHT.

Perhaps the best news was that last night we were advancing in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete.

Early yesterday the enemy heavily and determinedly attacked Damstrasse (half-way between Hollebeke and St. Eloi) line, where he was beaten off.

Our artillery dispersed large bodies concentrating for another attempt.

SLAUGHTER APPALLING.

Among the many attacks yesterday, one of the greatest was against the Zillebecke sector. Here the enemy's massed waves were shot down like mown hay. They were ordered to retire, upon which our gunners got them in the flanks with open sights, and the slaughter was appalling.

The famous leaning Virgin in the Albert Cathedral was shot down by the Germans yesterday.

FRIGHTFUL HECATOMBS OF DEAD.

PARIS, April 17th.

A semi-official report states:—The enemy paid for his success between Bailleul and Neuve Eglise with frightful hecatombs of dead. Whole battalions were thrown in with an unexampled disregard for human life. Undoubtedly the enemy will continue the battle with fresh reinforcements and fresh sacrifices. His objective is clear, namely, to turn the range of heights rising 150 metres above the plain in a triangle formed by Cassel and Bailleul. This operation demands a little time, and the French and British forces may stop it.

GERMANS CLAIM POELCAPPELLE AND LANGEMARK.

LONDON, April 18th.
12.5 a.m.

A wireless German official message states:—We have captured Poelcapelle and Langemark.

GRAVITY OF THE POSITION RECOGNISED.

LONDON, April 17th.

The gravity of the position resulting from the latest German successes is admitted by the newspapers, but there is still no note of despondency. It is recognised that the British Army has been assigned an arduous role, in delaying the advance of a numerically superior enemy by holding very tenaciously every foot of ground, but disaster is unimaginable, for the Allied line is still unbroken. In this connection Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's appeal to the troops is recalled, in which he spoke of the French forces hurrying to their support, and of the confidence which he felt that they would intervene at the proper time. It is a repetition of Verdun on a grander scale, with Bailleul, Neuve Eglise and Wytschaete each representing Thimont Farm, and all offered to the enemy at the price of his exhaustion.

EARLIER CABLES. EXPERT OPINIONS ON THE POSITION.

LONDON, April 17th.
7.20 a.m.

It is pointed out, however, that in the Allies' tactics delay cannot be pressed much longer, as the German successes now threaten not merely the Ypres sector, but they control the coast. It is even urged by some experts that it would be better to abandon Ypres and Passchendaele immediately for the Germans are now behind Ypres. Both north and south they have pressed back the British six or seven miles from Messines to the foot of the lines of the heights dominating the countryside. Wytschaete is the easternmost of these hills. Its loss, therefore, is more important than Bailleul. The battle during the next few days will probably develop northwards against Mount Kemmel, Noia and Rouge at an average height of five hundred feet. Some satisfaction is derived from the reflection that this is not the original German plan.

LATER.

Their objective last week was Bethune. Held there, they tried Hazebrouck, which was a more important centre than Bailleul. They were stopped here also.

They are now exerting their strength northwards, but the previous two failures, also Arras, justify the hope that the enemy may be stopped again.

A disquieting feature is the evidence that the enemy is still bringing fresh divisions from Russia, this enabling him to increase his weight and pressure.

The Times declares that Germans can draw reserves from Russia for months.

Correspondents testify their own experience of the magnificent spirit of the English and Scottish regiments, who are fighting so sturdily that every man is convinced of ultimate victory.

Some writers suggest that Admiral Beatty's sweep of the Cattagat was connected with the anticipation of an attempt by the German Fleet to participate in the offensive.

GENERALISSIMO AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, April 17th.
4.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that Generalissimo Foch had no power over the appointment or removal of any British officer.

ENEMY'S FORCING TACTICS.

LONDON, April 17th.
12.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The enemy is continuing his forcing tactics, and is employing large masses of fresh troops.

Since the opening of the Western offensive the enemy has thrown in 120 Divisions, of whom many were thrown in twice, and even thrice.

Since the fall of Bailleul the Germans are fighting up the Ravelsberg. At present, however, they have advanced only a few hundred yards.

The enemy this morning renewed his assaults at Wytschaete, employing fresh troops.

GENERALISSIMO'S AIM.

To-day's news is not so good as one could wish, but I would suggest the following point of view. We are confronted by enormous concentrations of men and guns. The purpose of the enemy has been revealed as the separation of the British and French armies, and crushing the former. Generalissimo Foch, who is in the closest agreement with Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, is aiming not only at arresting the enemy, but at a counter-attack which shall defeat the Germans. Therefore, within certain limits, it is a sound policy to allow the Germans to spend their surplus power as lavishly as possible in order that it should reach a stage of equality, or even inferiority.

THE PRICE OF DEFENCE.

On the other hand, Generalissimo Foch, in endeavouring to avoid the enemy, is obtaining a great strategic advantage by simultaneously placing a definite price upon certain places as worth so much and no more in defending. Thus when the price for defending Bailleul was paid, Bailleul was evacuated. Remember that General Ludendorff has practically laid down all his cards, and that Generalissimo Foch has not yet shown his hand. What little I know of Generalissimo Foch's dispositions inspires a degree of confidence which the situation in Flanders seemingly does not justify.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' STEADFASTNESS.

Rest assured that our own Supreme Command is watching both the enemy and the map with intense vigilance. While the enemy hopes to frustrate our plans by forcing changes by weight of numbers, so far the incomparable steadfastness of our soldiers has deprived the enemy of the fruits of his schemes.

The latest report is that the enemy has carried Wytschaete and established himself at Spanbroekmolen. Therefore, although we are upon the slopes of the Messines Ridge, the greater part of the Ridge is in enemy hands.

The enemy is attacking hard in the direction of Meteren. The situation there is obscure. From La Bassée to Robecq the Germans are vigorously shelling our line at Boyelles, south of Arras. The enemy obtained a footing in a trench system, but our counter-attack drove him out.

BELGIANS RECOGNISE FOCH.

PARIS, April 17th.

The Herald states that the Belgians have decided to recognise General Foch as Generalissimo.

General De Conenck is leaving the Ministry of War to take up the command of the Belgian divisions under Generalissimo Foch.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, April 17th.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing and patrol encounters on the front at the Somme and the Oise.

We brought several coups-de-main, notably south-west of Butte-du-Mesnil, in the region of Tahure, and north of Flirey.

We took prisoners.

An enemy attack east of Santogneux on the right of the Meuse failed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

PARIS, April 17th.

The long-range bombardment of Paris yesterday killed 12 and wounded 45.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS REPULSED.

PARIS, April 17th.

A communiqué states:—There were violent reciprocal bombardments in the Montdidier region, but no infantry action.

Several enemy attempts at Priests' Wood were repulsed, after sharp fighting.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS. TURKS OCCUPY BATUM.

LONDON, April 17th.

A Turkish communiqué states: We occupied Batum after the forts were stormed or surrendered.

The prisoners and booty have not yet been counted.

The enemy losses were enormous.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITIES OF CONVERGING COLUMN.

LONDON, April 17th.

An East Africa official report states:—Since April 1st General Edwards' columns from the coast and General Northey's columns from Lake Nyassa, despite the height of the rainy season, have been converging against the Germans concentrated to the north of the Lurio River.

One of General Northey's columns on April 5th occupied Mahua, south-westward of Oshu. A detachment passed eastward, despite the flooded rivers, and inflicted severe losses.

On April 11th, the main German group was encountered moving south-west from Mahu to Mahua.

General Edwards' troops, after a night march, seized Medoboma on April 12th, after an all day battle, with severe German losses.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

BRITISH AND GREEK SUCCESSSES.

LONDON, April 17th.

A British official Salonika report states:—The Greeks crossed the Struma above Lake Thimios, and occupied the villages, Bejlikmah, Kakaraska, Salmah, Kispiki and Ada.

The operation was most successful, and the Greek casualties were slight.

The British further north occupied Kuml and Ormanli, and captured a few Bulgarians.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allies carried out successfully an extensive raid on the left bank of the Struma, between Ormanli and Lake Thimios.

They cleared the Bulgarian outposts from the villages.

The Greek troops brilliantly co-operated alongside the British forces.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRIEDRICHSHAFEN FIRE.

PARIS, April 17th.

Le Temps states that the fire at Friedrichshafen was caused by a bombardment by Allied airmen.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 17th.

The Spanish steamer *Lonia*, proceeding to the United States, has been torpedoed. Three of the crew were drowned.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 17th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week were 2,211 and the sailings 2,456.

Eleven vessels, over, and four under, 1,000 tons were sunk.

Twelve vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and one fishing boat was sunk.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERALS AT THE FRONT CALM AND CONFIDENT.

"WE HAVE LOST TERRITORY BUT NOTHING VITAL."

LONDON, April 17th.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that as regards the situation at the front, there would be fluctuations of hope and despondency. We should have both for some time yet, "but," he added, "I am still full of confidence." (Cheers.) "I have just seen a distinguished general from the front, and he told me that he saw the generals who were fighting. That gallant old General Plumer (loud cheers)—one of the doughtiest warriors of this country—is facing great odds but he is quite confident (loud cheers). We have lost territory, but we have lost nothing vital. (Cheers.) That is the view not merely of our generals; it is the view of General Foch. General Plumer, who is equally as calm and equally as confident as General Foch, was seen also this afternoon by a distinguished general who is now waiting for me. General Foch is absolutely confident—(cheers).

The enemy are aiming at destroying the British Army. They feel that if they could only get this arm out of the way their path would be clear to victory. They have not yet got it out of their way. (Cheers.) They have inflicted, I am sorry to say, heavy losses, but nothing to the losses they have sustained. The French Army is intact and the American Army is pouring across.

There may be hope, there may be despondency; but if we stand together firmly and steadfastly, not giving way to fear or panic, but prepared to give and take in all measures—if all parties in Great Britain and Ireland stand together, the Irishmen in Ireland fighting with the Irishmen who are coming by the million across the food to fight brigaded with British troops—if we do that we will win through in the end. (Tremendous cheers).

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SHIPPING CONTROLLER'S APPEAL TO SHIP-BUILDERS.

"REDOUBLE YOUR SPLENDID EFFORTS."

LONDON, April 17th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Lord Pirrie, Shipping Controller, urgently appeals to shipyard workers, employers, and all connected with ship-building to redouble the splendid efforts already made, reminding them that they can take almost a direct part in countering the enemy offensive which has thrown a greatly increased burden on the Allies' resources.

SWITZERLAND DEMANDS REPARATION.

BERNE, April 17th.

The Government has demanded from Germany reparation in respect to the torpedoing of a Spanish steamer carrying corn for Switzerland.

Germany has replied that she is awaiting the return of the submarine which was responsible for the loss.

THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

TRANSLATION PUBLISHED.

LONDON, April 16th.

A translation of Prince Lichnowsky's famous Memorandum has been published, and Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons to-day that it would be widely circulated.

Professor Gilbert Murray, who writes the preface to the translation, contributes in to-day's *Chronicle* an article on the Memoir. *Inter alia*, Professor Murray says:—This Memoir is not indiscreet or passionate. It tells a story of devastating simplicity. A story of good faith thwarted by bad faith, wisdom by madness, and the patience of the peacemaker by the fret and greed of those who placed their hopes in war. The story is not so new in England as in Germany. It only confirms what we knew from the White Paper and other diplomatic correspondence. Prince Lichnowsky gives his three main conclusions about the German policy, namely:—Before July 23rd, 1914, Germany encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, though fully aware of the danger of its action leading to a world war. Between July 23rd and 30th, Germany rejected the British and all other proposals of mediation. On July 30th, when Count Berchtold wanted to come to terms with Russia, Germany prevented him by launching her Ultimatum. All this is matter of common knowledge to us. On the other hand, the Secret Council at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, at which the Emperor decided upon this war policy, is evidently common knowledge in German diplomatic circles, and Prince Lichnowsky only mentions it in passing. Everyone now knows, Sir Edward Grey did all that man could do to avert war, but some critics are still inclined to argue that his previous pro-French and pro-Russian policy had been directed against Germany and brought war nearer. Prince Lichnowsky's evidence on this point is quite clear. 'Sir Edward Grey, having settled all the outstanding points of difference with France and Russia, wished to make similar agreements with us. It was not his object to isolate us, but to make us partners in the existing association. Prince Lichnowsky then gives Sir Edward Grey's own words describing his aim:—Without interfering with our existing friendship with France and Russia, which has no aggressive obligations upon England, to arrive at a rapprochement and friendly understanding with Germany.' Prince Lichnowsky shows how this aim was pursued.

Professor Murray proceeds to mention the three main questions at issue between Great Britain and Germany before the war, namely, the Bagdad Railway, the Portuguese Colonies and the German Naval Programme. Sir Edward Grey agreed not to object to the eventual acquisition of the Portuguese Colonies by Germany, provided Portugal's consent was obtained in a legitimate manner. Sir Edward Grey's only stipulation was that certain Anglo-German secret treaties must be published, one of which, of 1890, divided the Portuguese Colonies into economic spheres of influence between England and Germany. Prof. Murray says there was nothing sinister in this treaty. 'It involved no claim to territory. We merely agreed not to push our trade in one part and Germany agreed not to push hers in the other part, but the German Government refused to agree to the publication of the Treaties. Prince Lichnowsky considered this refusal insane.'

To have published this Treaty would have let the German people into the secret that England, who they were taught to regard as enemy, was really acting as a friend. Professor Murray proceeds:—'The story is just the same as with the Bagdad Railway, and German shipbuilding, namely, a steady endeavour by Sir Edward Grey, even at the cost of some risk, to meet Germany's legitimate wishes and help her to a place in the circle of cordial understanding, and a steady determination in the heart of the German Government to be bound by no ties which might hamper her in the future in an unlimited craving for power.'

Professor Murray wonders why the German Government allowed Prince Lichnowsky's Memoir to be published in Germany. He suggests that the reason is that the German Government is riding on two horses. 'If the western offensive succeeds, then the cry will be "Got straffe England." The confessed contrivers of so splendid a war will be national heroes, and none will listen to the small voice of Prince Lichnowsky. If the offensive fails, it will be just as well to have the people prepared for some reasonable concessions. If this is true, then there is some power in the background behind the German militarists ready to profit by their successes if they win, and equally ready to discard them if they lose. General Ludendorff, triumphant, will be master of the world, but General Ludendorff, beaten, will not even be master of Germany.'

(Continued on Page 4.)

HOW TO STOP WAR. OUT THE CLAWS OF THE PRUSSIAN EAGLE.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

The Allies are fighting, as Mr. Lloyd George has said, "for a just and lasting peace." We want a peace which, if possible, will prevent a recurrence of war. The object of this article is to suggest a practical way of stopping wars.

When peace returns, what nation is likely to break it at the first promising opportunity? Certainly not Great Britain. In a hundred years we only fought one real war of the first magnitude, and that was the Crimean War.

Not Russia, unless provinces are wrested from her by conquest which would leave another unattached Russia in Europe. Not the United States, the greatest factor in the world for peace. Not France or Italy, if their wrongs are righted. Not Germany, "little fellows," who have either been martyred or have looked on with shuddering horror at the carnage which has drenched Europe with blood.

No, the only nation likely to think of a renewal of war is Prussia, unless she is soundly beaten in the field.

With Prussia we must count her subordinates. All through Central Europe, from the Ems to the Bosphorus, runs a belt of peoples dreaming of profit by the sword and liable to take up arms at the first serech of the Prussian war eagle.

But what if the rest of the world cut the claws of the eagle? That is the thought I wish to suggest.

The thing is possible, and it has been rendered possible by the extraordinary transformation which warfare has undergone in the last four years. No one, not even the calculating plotters of the German General Staff, foresaw the amazing number of guns and the increased quantities of ammunition which would be required to wage war on the new basis. It is now admitted that one of the reasons why the Germans failed at the Marne and reverted to the defensive was that they had exhausted their reserves of ammunition. The French were equally at fault, and our own lack of shells was pitiable.

But while the necessity for immense stores of ammunition is now a commonplace, we have not yet thought out the great further conclusion which this truth implies. Guns and shells can only be accumulated by Powers which have access to unlimited stores of iron and steel. We can calculate Germany's direct consumption of the ironfields by means of which she wages war; we shall strike the sword from her hand for ever.

Remember that this is a theory, which would have been deemed untenable in 1914. Its development is only rendered possible as a result of the experience gained in the war. Have your League of Nations, by all means, though personally I regard it as a curious idealism. I want to see a more practical safeguard. The policeman is not enough. I prefer to take away the culprit's dagger and pistol.

The iron deposits of Germany are estimated to represent a total of 2,800 million tons, and this total of 2,800 million tons are in Lorraine. That is the whole point. It is a point well understood and often explained in France. If Germany is compelled to hand back Lorraine to France, she can never again wage war on the grand scale. She is fighting with the resources of the richest provinces. It has been said that four out of every five shells fired from German guns are made from the French metal of Lorraine. The Lorraine iron ore is known as "minette," and being rich in phosphorus, it is especially suitable for conversion into steel. German munition-makers, in a secret document drafted in 1915, declared that "only this kind of iron ore can be extracted in our country in quickly increasing quantities." They further stated that "if the output of the minette were to be disturbed, the war would be as good as lost."

President Wilson has said that "the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine" must be righted "in order that peace may once more be secure." Mr. Lloyd George has said that "this sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century and not have been secured." I would go farther and say (1) that had it not been for the wrong of 1871 the war would have been over long ago, because Germany could not have maintained her output of munitions; and (2) that if the ironfields of German Lorraine are restored to France, their rightful owner, the maintenance of peace will become automatic and permanent.

When Bismarck and Moltke took Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871, neither of them can have realised that Germany's capacity for waging war would ultimately depend upon the possession of the northern province. The fact was not grasped even in 1914, but today it is clear, and it reinforces a thousand-fold the demand for restitution which the Allies base upon the ordinary principles of right and wrong.

What, it may be asked, will be the economic future of Germany if she is deprived of her principal supply of iron ore? The first answer is that she has stolen it and that she must give it back. But even Frenchmen, who are chiefly concerned to do no good to Germany, should be deprived of a share of the Lorraine ore. She would import it, just as she imports ore from Sweden. Her iron and steel works are chiefly in Westphalia, and not in Lorraine. Lancashire does not grow cotton, but imports it. No one has ever refused to sell ore to Germany. When war began German capitalists held 18 mining concessions in Eastern France and seven in Normandy. The great Thyssen held three concessions in the Meurthe-et-Moselle area alone. It was not enough. They wanted to seize all the French ironfields, and to-day they are swearing that they will never restore the valuable Briey basin in French Lorraine.

Yet this is not the whole problem. When France gets back the Lorraine ironfields she will not have the coal to work them on the present scale of output. She imported one-fourth of her coal.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GERMAN WAY WITH STRIKERS MILITARY CONTROL WITHOUT DISCUSSION OR DEMANDS.

An instructive account of the ruthless methods of the German authorities in dealing with strikers is given in the German *Metall-Workers' Journal*. The strike described occurred in the metal factories of Brunswick. The report in the trade newspaper says:—

The great "international strike" has come to an end in Brunswick, and the Labour movement is the richer by a very grievous experience. The number of persons out on strike during the first day amounted to 3,000, which was increased during the next two days by the adhesion of the female workers in the jam and spinning factories. The total number of strikers was estimated to amount to 8,000.

The Minister of the Interior summoned the heads of the workmen's committees, and, referring to the notice calling on the workpeople to strike, said that the war would only be prolonged by such frivolous experiments. The Minister was soon convinced, however, that the chief grounds for the strike were economic. Delegates from the strikers subsequently presented the following demands:— Creation of a Food Committee, to include representatives of the workpeople, and having executive power; abolition of all privileges and fair distribution of all food; introduction of an eight-hours day and abolition of overtime; suspension of martial law; grant of right of free assembly; release of all political prisoners; suspension of the National Service Act; introduction of general, equal, and direct votes in Brunswick; peace, with renunciation of annexations and indemnities; permission to establish a Labour journal; persons participating in the strike not to be victimized or arrested by military order.

The delegates admitted that they had not been authorised by the strikers to put forward the claims they made, for the reason that the meeting of strikers had been compulsorily dissolved, and no resolution could be passed. The Minister then gave his personal authority for the holding of the proposed meeting, so that a resolution might be passed to terminate the strike. The Minister would not discuss the demands made by the delegates. He stated that a reform of the election laws in Brunswick was contemplated, as had been repeatedly declared in public, and that the potato ration was to be increased from 1 lb. to 7 lb. He had no power to grant most of the demands put forward. Work must be resumed on Friday morning, or the matter would be referred to the Military Command. The workpeople would suffer heavily in an economic sense if they persisted in the strike.

When the delegates reported the result of their interview to the meeting of strikers, it could hardly be expected, having regard to the views of the working classes so long prevalent at Brunswick, and to the existing excitement, that a resolution to resume work would be passed. All enquiries were in vain; the strike was to be continued. A few hours after this fateful decision the orders of the military authorities were posted up in the streets. These required work to be resumed on Friday morning, in default of which strikers' conditions of martial-law would be introduced. The instigators of the "general strike" were the first to return to work, while the mass of the strikers betook themselves to their meeting-place, where, however, the authorities would allow no assembly to take place. In the course of the day the strikers gathered before the various factories, where exciting scenes took place.

Meanwhile the special Military Court which had been set up was working day and night, and the arrest and trials numbered over 100. Terms of imprisonment up to 10 months at a time were imposed on workers between the ages of 17 and 48 who were subject to military service, and who had not taken up employment permitted by the regulations of the General Command, were brought under military control, and were ordered to perform certain work for which they would receive military pay. Large numbers of workpeople gave up their membership of the local trade organisations, especially that of the metal-workers' union.

supply before the war, and I believe the published calculations of the present position are unduly optimistic, for I hear bad accounts of future prospects in the Lens coalfield. If France recovers her iron deposits, but has to import twenty million tons of coal annually from Germany, she may still be economically dependent upon the Huns.

It is therefore argued that the restitution should include the small strip of land in the valley of the Sarre, between Saarbrücken and Saarbrücken, on the borders of Lorraine. The Sarre valley was torn from France in 1815 as a sort of extra punishment for rallying behind Napoleon when he returned from Elba. It was taken because it contained important defensive points, but to-day the Sarre coalfield would go far to rectify France's deficiency in coal.

This question of the Sarre is a debatable matter, and I shall not now discuss it, nor shall I enter upon the still larger proposal for the revival of free navigation, which was decided on by the Congress of Vienna, but never carried out. My point is much more simple. If France recovers back the ironfields which are hers by right, Germany can never again go to war upon the modern scale. Let us stick to that point. Get the iron first, and decide what to do with it afterwards.

But it is perfectly certain that Germany will not yield up a foot of the occupied territories, still less Alsace-Lorraine, until she has been finally beaten in battle. The way to a lasting peace lies through victory in the field. Heavens to the words of M. Pichon: "The essential thing for us is to begin by achieving victory."—Daily Mail.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF. TWO CAREERS.

The age of the French Revolution evolved several great generals from the ranks of the French army, but the annals of the British Army will be searched in vain for a career as remarkable as that of Sir William Robertson. Born in 1860, he enlisted in the 16th Lancers, while still a boy, rose through the non-commissioned ranks to troop sergeant-major before he obtained his commission in the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1883. Sir William joined his regiment in India; he soon distinguished himself by passing examinations in the Indian languages, was attached to the Intelligence Department, and as Intelligence Officer took part in the Mianwali and the Chitral Expeditions, where he was wounded by a fanatic. In the Boer War he served with the Staff, passed the Staff College, and was appointed to the War Office, and was appointed Commandant of the Staff College. This post was a very responsible one, as the commandant had considerable authority in shaping the instruction and selection of future Staff officers.

In the manoeuvres held round Cambridge in 1912 Colonel Robertson personally conducted his Majesty and explained the operations from day to day. Just before the German war broke out General Robertson had been appointed to the command of an infantry division at Aldershot, his previous command having been the 1st Division. He was then sent to France in command of the lines of communication, whence he was rapidly promoted to be Quartermaster-General. In these posts he proved great administrative capacity, and earned high praise for the most difficult work of changing the lines of communication of the army after Mons from the Channel ports to Nantes, and for the supply of the army by different routes during the critical weeks of the first fight. When Lord French's army retreated with the French to the Seine, and then counter-marched across France to the north-western departments, where it has been fighting ever since.

In the first winter Sir W. Robertson took Sir A. Murray's place as Chief of the Staff of the Expeditionary Force under Sir J. French. As such it fell to him to plan the offensive battles of Neuve Chapelle and Loos, though the intervening battle of Festubert was governed by the conditions of helping our Allies. After the battle of Loos Sir W. Hing succeeded Lord French as Commander-in-Chief. Lord French took command in the British Isles while General Sir William Robertson became Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The most onerous duties have been placed on his shoulders ever since. He has had to plan the general scope of all the British operations by land, has been responsible for co-operation with our Allies, for the instructions sent to the Commander-in-Chief in France by the War Cabinet, and for advising the Government on a host of political and military measures. Nor does this complete the list of his duties, for as the Chief Military Member of the Army Council he has been one of the officers charged to superintend the supreme administration of the Army, the promotion of general officers, and the working of the Military Service Act.

A brief recapitulation of the critical problems which came within his sphere between October, 1913, and February, 1918, demonstrate that not only a trained strategist, but a European statesman of the highest order, was required for their solution. The utter defeat of the Russians in 1915 raised the question of how to stave off revolution in that country and keep her as an ally. The crisis of the Roumanian intervention needed the simplest knowledge of the whole situation to direct the *Entente*. Both in Italy and in France the obligation arose of co-operating with the best and most timely action. The importance of Britain in the Alliance precluded the idea of our fighting as an insular State. The need became from week to week more self-evident that on the close and harmonious action of the British and French the fate of both countries depended. Hence the Versailles Commission and the changes in our scheme of high command.

The new Chief of the Staff at the War Office, Sir Henry Wilson, born May 5th, 1864, served in the Rifle Brigade. His career as an officer had some points of resemblance with his predecessor's, for General Wilson, too, is an accomplished linguist, and he distinguished himself as a pupil at the Staff College, at which institution he succeeded Robertson as commandant. He served as a Staff Officer in the Boer War, and his career has been principally on the War Office staff. When the war began he had been Director of Operations for some time, and had been charged with the duties of planning the movements of the Expeditionary Force in case of a Continental war.

He went to France as Deputy Chief of the Staff to General Murray, and played an important part in the staff work which assembled the Army at Mons, the subsequent retreat, and march back to the north. When Robertson succeeded Murray, General Wilson became Chief Liaison Officer at Joffre's headquarters. He was very successful in winning the friendly appreciation of the French Staff, and maintained cordial relations with them. When Sir D. Haig became Commander-in-Chief he received the command of an army corps, which fought under General Sir Edmund Allenby. General Wilson's next important duty was his mission to Russia, just before the Revolution. He also accompanied the Prime Minister to Italy to arrange for closer co-operation between the Italians and the Allies. Sir Henry Wilson is well known in the Army. He is an eloquent speaker, and has had more experience of international politics than almost any officer in the superior grades of the Army. He is popular with the French, and has been well versed in the innermost strategy of the war on our side throughout its course, experiences which should stand him in good stead.—Daily Telegraph.

SIR EDWARD CARSON. ULSTER AND THE FUTURE.

Sir Edward Carson, addressing a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ulster Council recently, said:—No one would have wished more than I that the question of Ireland, or the question of Ulster in relation to Ireland, might have been allowed to stand entirely aside until after the war—(hear, hear)—but as that was not to be I had to consider not merely my duty towards the Empire, though that comes first—but also my obligations and my pledges to Ulster, which I never forget. (Hear, hear.) Now I want you especially to understand this—that I did not resign my place in the Government by reason of any disagreement with my colleagues over any special scheme in relation to Ireland, that had been put before me. I had a meeting last night with certain of our working men, and I was very much struck by some of the speeches that were made, and I take from what they said that some of them were under the impression that there was something that they do not know of behind my resignation. Well, I want to assure you most sincerely and most honestly that there was nothing behind which I have not disclosed. But circumstances had arisen at the Convention which, of course, came before the Government, which seemed to me to indicate, particularly in the action that the Prime Minister quite rightly took in summoning the delegates of the Convention before himself—that in the immediate future questions were likely to arise as to what was the proper step for the Government to take in the event of the Convention breaking down. Now I felt that that was a position which put me in a grave difficulty. If I stayed in the Government I should have to be a party to their resignation. So long as you are a member of the Government all your help should be given wholeheartedly to the policy which the Government may think right to adopt. On the other hand, in advising the Government I really was not free because I had my pledges to observe. I am a Covenanter—(cheers)—and I felt that I would be in a dual capacity in which at one moment I might be compelled to cast my vote and my vote would be cast against trying to make out what was the course that the Government ought to adopt, and on the other hand I would be at the same time thinking "How is that to affect my Covenant and my pledges to the people of Ulster?"

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM.

No man can give honest advice in two different capacities. Besides that, I knew perfectly well that we have many unscrupulous enemies. I knew perfectly well that the line which would be taken up by this "That the whole of this could be settled by the Government if it were not for the influence Sir Edward Carson is using in the Cabinet." Therefore it was I came to the conclusion in my own mind that having regard to the seriousness of the situation, the right course to take was that the Government should be absolutely free to discuss this matter without any interference, and that on the other hand I should be absolutely free to discuss this matter without their interference. (Cheers.) But let me, I pray you most emphatically, say that there was no proposal discussed and there was nothing behind my resignation but what I absolutely tell you at the present moment, and I left the Government on the best of terms with the Prime Minister and with my colleagues, and my own mind as regards the future. I am not going to lay down any policy, and for this simple reason—the Convention is still sitting, and it would be indecent in any wise to lay down anything which might be held to interfere with the deliberations of that body. I wish to say in a moment as to why I consented originally, with your approval, to the Convention, but it is perfectly plain to me that having set up at all in relation to the future settlement, but I may add this that I have no doubt, if a satisfactory settlement could be arrived at—and when I say a satisfactory settlement I mean such a settlement as would enable our people here to feel that they still maintain their status as citizens of the British Empire and are protected in their businesses and in their daily lives against the possibility of interference that would be harmful to them, well then I have no doubt such a settlement would greatly strengthen the whole of the Empire.

But against one thing I must enter a most emphatic protest, and that is against the atmosphere that is being attempted to be created as to the unreasonableness of Ulster. (Cheers.) Why, gentlemen, I will show you in a few moments that Ulster alone in Ireland has shown any reason in the matter at all. (Cheers.) The truth of the matter is, and let it be emphatically understood, the truth of the matter is some of our old friends and old supporters who are calling on for "settlement" really mean "surrender," and this I want to make perfectly clear to all who hear me or who may read me, that if by settlement—and I am never done hearing of the word now—if by settlement people have in their minds surrender, well then there will be no settlement. (Cheers.) On the other hand, if our opponents are applying their minds to try to find out some way in which you can fulfil the conditions that I laid down a few moments ago, then I say we will examine in the most reasonable way any such proposals which may be put forward, and all the more because I know still it is your wish, as it is mine, that so far as possible we should relieve

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KING'S ADDRESS TO LONDON SCHOOLBOYS.

The King, addressing the boys of St. Olave's Grammar School, Bermondsey, recently, said, speaking with emphasis and great earnestness:—

I congratulate the school that up to the present its boys and old boys to the number of upwards of 1,000 have joined the Army. I think you are justly proud of your roll of honour, and I am informed that over 100 boys have laid down their lives for their country.

You all know what patriotism is. Patriotism as I understand it is love of your country; a love so great that you are prepared to give up your own interests, and even to sacrifice your lives, if necessary, for the honour and welfare of your country. During this terrible war I can say that the whole nation has shown its patriotism in a remarkable manner. I feel sure that when you leave school you will never forget what you have been taught here, and that you will show the same patriotism as those who have gone before you, and keep bright the high traditions of this old school.

The headmaster begged to be permitted to add a word to the King's definition, and to include with love of country that of the King and Queen, an addition which the scholars promptly approved, and adapted with every mark of enthusiasm.

The Government engaged in the anxieties that are of momentary occurrence, as I know too well, in relation to this war. We should relieve them as far as possible and as far as our duty will allow us.

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

Now there are one or two other matters which I think I ought to touch upon. One is the question of America. We are greatly pressed now about America. Let me say that I believe a great deal of the newspaper pressure is entirely manufactured. We are not taken in by that kind of thing. I have not the faintest doubt that the President of the United States would like to see a settlement of the Irish question—there are a great many Irishmen out there. But I really think that a greater insult could not be offered to a great nation than the way in which it is put forward and alleged to be suggested that unless the Irish question is settled America will no longer go on with the war, or anything more ridiculous or insulting it is impossible to conceive. Why has America come into the war? It has not been simply to help us and out of friendship with us. America has come in to fight for the same ideals of freedom and liberty as we have. To tell me, forsooth, that America, with these high ideals and having abandoned isolation on the other side of the Atlantic and having come over into the European war—a world war—in which she is influenced by the Irish question, or in which the carrying on of the war, or the progress of the war, is childish. I tell those who take up that attitude at present, I tell them plainly, that so far from helping a settlement in Ulster, that is the very kind of thing that puts men's backs up. (Cheers.)

I believe you would be willing, that you are willing, to go a great length to relieve the Government of any of their anxiety. You, at all events up here, caused no trouble since the time I broke out. I believe it is your intention to go in the same way as you commenced, and all I can say is that, while we will consider every proposal that either the Convention or his Majesty's Government may make with the single eye to the benefit of the Empire and the prosecution of the war, we cannot believe, and we do not believe for one moment that any Government would be ever mad enough to try and force upon us a settlement which we could not accept. But while so much is conceded, it does not take away from us our responsibility to consider proposals if they are right and if they are reasonable. On the contrary, the fact that we find ourselves relieved from any threats with coercion makes it the more incumbent upon us to act generously towards what may be the benefit not of a single party, but the whole Empire.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "VENEZUELA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April will be subject to landing and storage.

No Free Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1918. (88)

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Apr., 11 A.M.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 21st Apr., Noon.
NEWCHOW	"HWAH KUEI"	On 22nd Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 23rd Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 26th Apr., 3 P.M.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons. SUN. 5th April 11 A.M. TANGO MARU 13,500 tons. SAT. 18th May 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU 8,000 tons. FRI. 26th April. CEYLON MARU 10,000 tons. MON. 29th April.	
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
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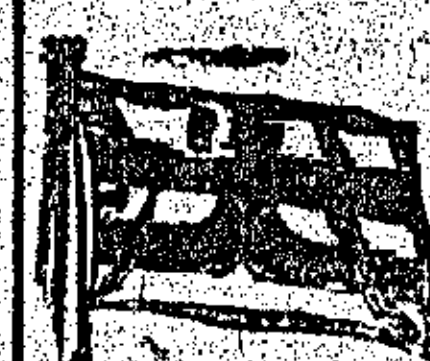
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"KAJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th Apr., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEI MARU"	MONDAY, 29th Apr., at 8 A.M.

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